shore duty in this city. Senor Montt, the Chilian minister, when asked to-night concerning the report that the British government would step in and offer to act as mediator between the United States and Chili, said that he was not aware of the doings of the British government. ecretary Tracy said to-night that there was no truth in the printed report that Admirals Gherardi and Walker had been or-

The Post will say to-morrow: At a din-der given by Bourke Cockran to Senator Hill, at which about a dozen leading Democratic Congressmen were present, nearly all the conversation the prospects of war and at times it developed into stirring debates. The Southern members declared themselves for war and said that should it take place the South would uphold the President's hand to the fullest extent, and from no other section would the government receive such support as from that south of Mason and Dixon's line. To this Congressman Coombs, of Brooklyn, replied that, at any cost of dignity, this country should make no atnow in a state of anarchy. The differences of opinion, considering the localities from which the debaters came, were very interesting, but the majority of the little gathering was decidedly for war.

VIEWS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Peffer and Kyle Want No War with Chil

The Talk About Mediation. Washington, Jan. 19.—There was a lul in the talk to-day with reference to the Chihan matter on the House side of the Capitol. The disposition was to await the receipt of the President's message before endeavoring to form any de ided opinions on the subject. The feeling spressed was nearly all on the side of disbelief in war as the probable outcome of the trouble. Memexpected the trouble to pass away, but there was general concurrence of opinion that it would do so in some manner or other. A number of Democratic Representatives who were talked with deprecated a war with so small a nation as Chili, and said the United States is large and strong enough to afford to overlook a great many things rather than proceed to extremities. Chili, they said, had only three millions of people to our sixty millions, and they were, as a whole, poor, only partly civilized, and without a strong government.

During the afternoon a report was in circulation that the situation had assumed a slightly more pacific aspect. It was rumored that Great Britain had intervened. and offered her good offices to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the relations between the two countries. No official confirmation of this rumor could be obtained by members of Congress, but it found credence with many from the fact that it had been anticipated, that an amicable arrangement might be reached through the friendly interposition of some third nation, and Great Britain, with her vast material interests in Chili, was looked upon as most likely to be the intervening power. A difference of opinion was manifested as to whether or not the United States ought to accept the mediation of any third party | Tribulations of an American Burnt-Cork Artwithout an expression from Chili of regret at the lawless acts of her citizens and disavowal of official connection or sympathy with them. Many members thought that, in view of Chili's comparatively small size, this government need not be at all rigorous

One member said that the United States ought not to accept mediation without first receiving an apology from Chili, and that he did not believe President Harrison was willing to do so. Some anxiety is felt by the member at the delay, and he is anxious that if trouble is occur it should take place fore the Captain Prat, Chili's formidable war vessel, now building in France, can be turned over to Chili. It is the knowledge of the fact that the Prat is nearing completion which makes the members from some of the sea-board cities anxious that the President's message to Congress should soon be forthcoming, or trouble 18 to

While the talk to-day was favorable to peace, many Democratic members said plainly that it fighting did come they were in favor of pushing the war vigoronsly and relentlessly, omitting no measure to give Chili a severe lesson. Should the President recommend Congress to declare war against Chili the vote of Congress would be one of the most emphatic affirmatives ever recorded in the Capitol. But there would be a minerity, and there the maker of history will find the two more Petter. What Senator Irby would say were he here is not known to the reporter who conversed with Senators Kyle and Peffer on the interesting topic of probable strife.

ALLIANCE MEN NOT FIGHTERS. "The sentiment of the people I represent," said Mr. Kyle, "is against any war with Chili. Such a contest would be a national disgrace. The bare idea of going to war with a country smaller than one of our States is criminally ludicrous. To the civilized world it would seem as though a big six-footer was attacking a little newsboy. The United States can't afford to ose as a bully, but it can afford to wait. If we are patient I think some things favorable to a peaceful settlement of the difficulty will develop; the temporarily Special to the Indianapolis Journal. opaque situation must surely dissolve and its component parts will then be visible. We should not allow ourselves to be insulted, but under no circumstances ought we to be hasty.'

"War with Chili would be an absurdity, an inexcusable folly," said Senator Petter. "It is something not to be seriously thought of by sensible people. I am opposed to war so long as other means of settlement are available. To be sure there is some war feeling throughout the country, but that is not strange, nor is it nationally creditable. A perverted doctrine of patriotism is responsible for this. The idea that the trouble at Valparaiso constitutes cause for war springs from a mistaken sense of honor. lot of our sailors, most of them probably intoxicated, became parties to a brawl. and because two or three of them we must bring about an enormous expense and the death of many more of our people. The proposition is perfect foolishness. Let the President and the State Department handle the matter cantiously and with proper deliberation, and, in the course of time, I believe we could arrive at an international understanding. Later we would ask for indemnity, and it seems to me that any reasonable request for financial reparation to the families of the men killed would be favorably responded to. The statement that sixty millions of people, the biggest, richest and most prosperous Nation on earth, should entertain the idea of war with a little country like Chili is an ab surdity. We know better, and our knowledge should be apparent in our actions. Let us set the little fellows a good ex-

Throughout the corridors of the House wing this morning the employes, some of them old soldiers of the rebellion, engaged in earnest argument over the prospect of war with Chili. This was also the topic of conversation in the press gallery and among the many spectators who occupied the public galleries. In his prayer, the Chaplain, after his opening invocation, said: "Inspire, uphold and direct thy honored servant, the President of the United States, his constitutional advisers and members of the two houses of Congress in this solemn crisis of our history. Let all that shall be advised, decided upon and done be for the safety, honor, dignity and welfare of the Nation, in the spirit of justice and conciliation to all other nations, and have the sanction and blessing of the Prince of the kings of the earth." The Senate Chaplain thanked heaven for peace. and prayed that peace may be preserved to this Nation and to the great family of na-

AT MARE ISLAND.

Extra Forces of Machinists Working Night and Day on War Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.-Efforts to prepare the war ships at Mare Island for sea service were redoubled to-day and by far the largest force of men since the close of the war of the rebellion are now working day and night. Electric-light plants have been set up, enabling the men to work in the docks at night, without cessation; and a large force of outside machinists was put to was eighty-six years old.

The force of outside machinists was put to land the crews of French war vessels.

The force of outside machinists was put to land the crews of French war vessels.

Image force of outside machinists was put to land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the lingly to the reiterated entreaties of the by the native rebels or if the sailors from by the native rebels or if the sailors from by the native rebels or if the sailors from lingly to the reiterated entreaties of the by the native rebels or if the sailors from lingly to the reiterated entreaties of the by the native rebels or if the sailors from lingly to the reiterated entreaties of the by the native rebels or if the sailors from lingly to the reiterated entreaties of the lingly to the reported from the land will embloy feat the Europeans in that city are endangered from the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the lower and will embloy feat the Europeans in that city are endangered from the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the lower the Europeans in that city are endangered from the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the lower the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of French war vessels.

The force in the land the crews of the land the crews of

steam engineering department was also largely increased this morning and there is a desire to accomplish as much work as possible in the short time. The wooden ships Adams, Ranger and Nipsic have been asked for by the Navy Department. The Mohican is ready and can leave the yard at any time, baving her crew and stores on board. Naval officials refuse to discuss matters concerning what is likely

The Charleston is on her way here from San Diego and will go in dock at once. Her hull will be cleaned and every attention paid to her machinery. A large increase is expected in the yards and dock force so as to get her out of dock as soon as possible. The Baltimore is in the stream and a force of workmen is on board. The delay in the case of the Baltimore is due to the fact that her steam condensing tubes had become clogged and it was deemed imperative to have these cleaned, which requires twenty days, but will be shortened to ten days. Inside of a month the yard can be cleared of all the vessels now here, in case the present force remain

The orders concerning repairs to the Nipsic are considered surprising, in view of the fact that she was to have done duty at the new navy-yard at Port Orchard. The general belief existing is that the government intends no delay to any vessel at the yard. A rumor gained circulation to-day that the crew of the Albatross was likely to be transferred to the Monitor Comanche. Although many believed the statement at first it was found to have no foundation. Samuels Spring, a pay clerk, died at the naval hospital last night.

Charges of having extorted a pertion of their salary from the workmen under him, it is stated, have been made in writing against Charles Phelps, foreman ship-fitter in the construction department at Mare Island navy-yard, by Joseph Watson, a former employe, and the matter has been submitted to the Navy Department at Washington by Admiral Irwin, commandbers could not say just in what way they men is reported to have ranged from 48 cents to \$1 a day, according to the wages the mechanic received. Judge Advocate-general Remey, who has been conducting the Baltimore inquiry

here, left to-day for Washington. Probably a "Bear" Canard. LONDON, Jan. 19 .- Large sales of American railroad securities at low prices took place this afternoon on the Stock Exchange, owing to a report that the Chilians had fired upon the United States steamer The street dealings showed a firmer tone when it became known that Secretary Tracy and other United States authorities knew nothing of the matter, and the report could be confirmed from no source at

Iowa Can Raise 26,000 Men. DES MOINES, In., Jan. 19 .- Adjutantgeneral George Greens has received reliable advices from Washington to the effect that a communication is on the way to Governor Boies from the War Department asking the number and equipment of Iowa militia available for immediate service. Twenty-six thousand men can be mobilized

at Des Moines within twenty-four hours. IN DARKEST AFRICA.

ist Who Headed a Minstrel Show.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- Away down in Africa the most popular song this season "Comrades." At least that is what A. Talbott says, and he ought to know, for it cost the minstrel show of which he was the head just \$10,000 to find out. Luscombe Searelle last summer engaged Mr. Talbott to take a minstrel show through the various African show towns. It struck Mr. Searelle that a band of burnt-cork artists would appeal to the theater-going public, so intimately are they acquainted with the real article. But the Africans did not appreciate the imitation, and in seven weeks the tour was abandoned and the members

turned their faces toward the Rialto. Mr. Talbott said: "We started from Cape Town to Grahamstown, 850 miles away. The cars were cast-off English affairs, with no heating apparatus, and dirtier than a Western one-night dressing-room. The wind nowled, and the roof leaked, and we had to walk up and down the aisle to keep from freezing. We had au idea that Africa was warm, but a blizzard sweeping across Union Square is like the bot blast of a smelting furnace compared to the wind that struck us the first night we crossed the mountains. The train made an average of thirteen miles an honr, and it cost us

just 12 cents a mile. "We continued on further with no success and finally we cut over to Cape Town and took the first Steamer to Southampton. We knew when we had enough, but 'Comrades' was a great success. Genevieve Ward followed us, and I'll bet she rues it, and now poor Potter and Kyrle Bellew are going to try it. The theatrical business in Africa is off There are enough people there to fill the house for four nights and that's all. Five years ago, when the theatrical busines was a novelty there, they made money, but the edge is worn off now and they won't have of it.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Joseph Tingley, Thirty Years Professor in Asbury University.

GREENCASTLE, Jan. 19 .- Dr. Joseph Tingley, one of the ploneer educators of Indiana, and for thirty years professor of na-tural science in Asbury (now DePauw) University, died Monday night at his home in Helton, Kan. After severing his connection with the university here, Dr. Tingley engaged in the normal school work at Danville and Marion, Ind., after which he removed to the West, and in all his several fields of labor he met with marked success. His death leaves Prof. Emanuel Marquis, of this city, the only surviving member of the faculty of Asbury University during the time when the deceased professor was a member. The remains of Professor Tingley will be brought to this city for interment on Thursday. He died of pneumonia, and it is learned with additional sorrow by the many friends of the family in this city that his wife and two children are still under medical treatment for the prevailing influenza.

Joseph Tingley was born in Cadiz, O., March 5, 1822. He entered Asbury University as a student during the presidency of the late Bishop Simpson, and was gradnated at that institution with the class of 1816. Three years later he was elected to the chair of natural science, which he filled with marked ability for thirty years, serving several years as vice-president of the university. He served one or more years as president of the State Teachers' Association during the formative period of that body which has become such a rower in the educational work of Indiana. His standing as a scientist and lecturer was shown in his election as a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and as a lecturer at Chautauqua and other educational assemblies. The esteem in which he was held as a teacher at Asbury was attested by the naming of one of the halls of the new building the Joseph Tingley Hall, which was titted up and furnished by C. W. Smith, of this city, and dedicated to the Professor. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater at the commencement of 1871. He was married, May 16, 1853, to Miss Ellen Webb, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas S. Webb, of the Northwest Indiana Conference.

Other Deaths. San Francisco, Jan. 19.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. Andrew W. Leetle Stone, late pastor of the First Congregational Church. took place this morning and was largely attended. Dr. Stone was born at Oxford. Conn., in 1815. He was a son of Dr. Noah Stone, the eminent physician and scientist, and was a brother of David M. Stone, proprietor of the New York Journal of Coinmerce. Dr. Stone served as chaplain of the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers during the war, was paster of Park-street Church, Boston, seventeen years, and came to San Francisco in 1866, remaining with

the First Congregational Church. TORONTO, Ont. Jan. 19,-George Theodore Berthon, the oldest Canadian portrait painter, died, frem bronchial troubles, yesterday. He painted all the gubernatorial portraits in the government house and ortraits of all eminent Ontario judges. He

UPROAR IN THE CHAMBER

M. Constans Rebukes the Bonlangist, M Laur, with a Sound Slap in the Face.

Late Cable Announces the Queen May Attend the Funeral of the Late Duke To-Day -Rudyard Kipling Finally Wedded.

A CAT AND DOG SESSION.

Many Members of the French Chamber Deputies Come to Blows. Paris, Jan. 19 .- The Chamber of Deputies was to-day the scene of unusual excitement. At the opening of the sitting presiding officer M. Floquet announced that he had received an intimation from a Boulangist member, M. Laur, that he desired to ask Premier De Freveinct what steps the government would take regarding the Intransigeant's attacks upon a certain member of the Cabinet. M. De Frey cinet said that it was clear that the object of the question was to have newspaper articles read from the tribune reflecting upon the government, and he therefore declined to discuss the matter.

[Cheers.] Several members spoke in favor of the previous question. Others opposed the shelving of the matter, reminding the House that the President had recently decided that every member had a right to be beard on a question not relating to the foreign policy of the government, and maintaining that the House ought not to vote the previous question when it was a ease of sheltering a member of the Cabinet. [Hisses.] As M. Laur was leaving the tribune M.

Constans, toward whom the insinuations

were directed, suddenly advanced and struck him in the face. There was an uproar immediately. The government supporters wildly cheered M. Constans, while M. Laur, surrounded by friends, was led to his seat. Constans, on returning to his place, was warmly congratulated, a number of Deputies hurrying to his side to shake Floquet vainly rang his bell in an effort to restore order, and finding that his warnings were disregarded, finally adjourned the sitting. He advised the members to retire to the committee-rooms, but many of them persisted in remaining in the chamber, and there was no abatement in the clamor. Various groups of Deputies became engaged in violent quarrels. Dur-ing one of those disputes M. Delpech, a Republican member, cuffed the ears of Deputy Castelin, a Boulangist. As a result of this act of violence M. Dumarteil waited on M. Delpech in the lobby to arrange for a duel with Castelin. At this juncture there was another row, resulting in arrangements for another duel, which it was settled should precede that between M. Castelin and M. Delpech.

About the same time, also in the lobby, a well-known journalist struck M. Boudeau, a Boulangist member. Other personal encounters being imminent in the chamber and in the lobbies, the questenres interfered, and, having requested the Deputies to leave, cleared the lobbies. M. Flouquet afterward conferred with Premier De Freyeinet and other Ministers, and with the officers of the Honse, on the question whether the rules of the Chamber applied to the case of M. Constans, who is a member of the Senate. Later on the interrupted sitting was resumed. M. Constans, on entering the Chamber, was greeted with coffin and conveyed in a plain hearse, with cheers. He responded by expressing his the least possible ceremony. A number of satisfaction at the sympathy shown him in the Chamber, adding that it was sometimes impossible to maintain one's "sang froid." A motion to consider the previous question was then agreed upon by a vote of 438 to 44. When M. Constans left the Chamber many of the Deputies escorted him to his carriage. A majority of the Deputies evidently heartily approve M. Constans's action. M. Laur has telegraphed Henri Rocheforte, the Boulangist leader, asking for advice as to whether be shall challenge M. Constans to a duel for striking him or resort to prosecution. The members of the Cabinet support M. Constans. A rumor that he had resigned the portfolio of the Interior proves to be without foundation. He merely offered to the rules, whereupon M. Flouquet, the presiding officer, decided to abstain from interference in the matter. Deputy Boudeau

has obtained a summons for the journalist who struck him in the lobby to appear in the Police Court. The scandal with which the name of General Brugere, secretary of President Carnot's military household, is connected, and in regard to which M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, said in the Chamber of Deputies last evening he was ready to meet any interpellation, is alleged to be sales of the decorations of the Legion of Honor. The story is published only in papers that are notoriously unreliable in the news they farnish the public. Papers of the hetter class make no mention whatever

IN THE HOUR OF GRIEF.

Numerous Circumstances Combine to Bring About a Shadow of Gloom.

LONDON, Jan. 19.-The various effects and are yet only subject of conversation in England, and, strange to say, the question which has arisen as to the disposal of the sums of money collected for the wedding presents intended for the dead prince and for poor Princess May, his widowed brideelect, is yet uppermost. There have been hundreds of suggestions as to the manner in which these sums should be expended, the last proposition being that the money so collected should be given to those who have been thrown out of work by the Prince's death. Up to the present no general decision seems to have been arrived at, though many committees and several Mayors have received carnestly-worded petitions as to the matter in question.

There is no doubt that the outburst of

grief, real or assumed, sympathetic or inspired by loyalty to the Queen and love for the Princess of Wales, has fallen heavily upon the masses. The proprietors of theaters and other places of amusement which have been closed on account of the Duke's death, the owners of business houses, factories, etc., who have also suffered, have retaliated by deducting from the wages of their employes the amount of money they would have earned but did not earn on account of the stoppage of business which followed the death of Prince Albert Victor. This has caused bitter lamentations among the poor, and there is no doubt that these unavailing protests dim the luster of the baze of loyalty which, if we are to believe the English newspapers, were heard throughout the land when the death of the heir presumptive was announced. The announced intended absence of the Queen from the funeral, the continued illness of Prince George, and the shadow of the Duke of Fife, his wife and baby in the distance, and the disappointment over the funeral arrangements are causing the English people to feel gloomy. For the first time in many years has Ireland turned to England and extended the hand of sympathy, and it is safe to say that this will not soon be forgotten here, and that it has given a powerful push forward to the movement favoring home rule for Ireland. The Prince and Princess of Wales desire it to be known as widely as possible how grateful they are for the universal sympa-

thy which has been so kindly extended to them in their hour of affliction. They sent to the Lord Mayor of Dublin a telegram in reply to the reselutions adopted by the Dublin corporation, condoling with him and his family on the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. His Royal Highness, in his message, says: "I and the Princess of Waies are deeply touched by the resolutions of condolence adopted by the corporation of Dublin. Your words of sympathy have gone to our hearts. Our dear son was very happy in Ireland, and he would have shortly returned there if he had not been stricken by a fatal illness.' The Duke of Clarence and Avondale, it will be remembered, was a major of the Tenth Hussars, which is stationed at Mariborough Barracks, in Dublin.

The Court Circular says that the Queen had intended to attend the funeral of the Dake of Clarence, but yielded most unwil-

ing to a message of condolence from the chapter of Westminster, the Queen expressed her gratitude, and conveyed her sincere condolence on the death of Cardi-

The Prince of Wales, in a message to the chapter of Westminster, says: "The Princess of Wales and I deeply appreciate, and are grateful for the chapter's warm sympathy. I had the pleasure of a close acquaintance with Cardinal Manning, and found him always a most loyal and steady friend and appropriate of the royal family. friend and supporter of the royal family. I greatly regret his loss, and am deeply touched by the kind words he used about

The weather having changed to-night and become milder, it is not improbable that the Queen will attend the funeral of the Duke of Clarence. The Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria and Princess Maud of Wales, Princess May of Teck, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Fife and Prince George of Wales have already arrived at Windsor for the purpose of attending the funeral.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Grip Montality in England Reaches Thirty-Three for Every Thousand. LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The returns of the Register-general tell a story of the ravages of the grip more eloquent than any amount of sensational newspaper description of the epidemic. The statistics cover thirtythree of the principal towns of the kingdom, containing a population of 10,187,736. They show that the mortality for the week just passed was 33 per 1,000, compared with 28.7 per 1,000 during the previous week. The increase in some towns seems incredible. In Brighton the death rate increased from 37.2 to 51.5; in Liverpool, from 86.3 to 42; in London, from 82.8 to 40; in Norwich, from 31 to 40.1; in Portsmouth, from 36 to 57, and in Wolverhampton, from 85 to 48.1. There were 186 fewer births and 1,193 more deaths in London than the average. The number of deaths in London due primarily to influenza rose from 65 to 71. There were only 1.3 hour of bright sunshine registered in London during the week. During the past week there have been 32,061 deaths in London, being double the average prevailing from October to the middle of December. Other large towns make an equally bad showing. The death rate ranges from forty per thousand per year in London to fifty-seven per thousand per year in Portsmouth. The great increase is due mainly to respiratory diseases. There has been no fog during the week.

Seventy-Three Bodies Taken Out. St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—The search for the remains of the unfortunate persons who met their death in the terrible catastrophe which occurred at Tiflis yesterday on the occasion of the ceremony of the blessings of the waters of the river Kuhra has been unremittingly continued since the accident happened. The water has been carefully searched in the vicinity of the spot where the struggling mass of humanity tumbled into the river when the temporary bridge over which the procession was passing gave way beneath the weight of the great crowd and went crashing with its living burden into the stream. The remains of seventy-three persons have been taken from the water, but the bodies of many unfortunates are still lying at the bottom of the river.

Vespers for Cardinal Manning. LONDON, Jan. 19.—The body of the late Cardinal Manning was removed from the Chapelle Ardent of the archiepiscopal residence to-night and taken to the Brompton oratory, where the final funeral services will be held. The body was inclosed in a children from the adjacent Catholic orphanage lined the street with lighted candles in their hands. The priests received the body on its arrival at the oratory, and vespers were sung. The number of people who have viewed the remains of the Cardinal as they lay in state since Saturday is estimated at sixty thousand.

Took the Last Sacrament. LONDON, Jan. 20 .- The Standard's corre spondent at St. Petersburg says that the male inhabitants of Chelabinsk are leaving by hundreds to avoid seeing their families starve to death. The unburied carcasses of horses and cattle he in every direction, apologize to the Chamber for his breach of | together with human bodies. The only food left is dry mixed herbs. A traveler from that locality says that hardly anybody appeared to have partaken of food for three days before his vis.t, and that all were expecting death. The whole village took the last sacrament together.

Vatican Sensation Promised. ROME, Jan. 19.-Monsignor Folchi, who has been held responsible by the committee of cardinals for the losses sustained by the Vatican, has written to the pontifical authorities that if the persecutions against him should continue he would be compelled, in self-defense, to make public the causes of the losses, a course which, it is said, would compromise several high persons connected with the Vatican court and provoke still more scandal.

A Doctor Kills His Betrothed. LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The Star to-day prints a dispatch from Berlin, stating that Dr. result of the death of the heir presumptive | Bredermann, director of the chemical laboratory in the University of Berlin, killed his betrothed, Margaret Hemyer, and then committed snieide. Dr. Bredermann was forty-two years old, while the girl to whom he was engaged to be married, and who has now met her death at his hands, was only seventeen years of age. The whole affair, the Star's dispatch adds, is enshroud-

ed in mystery. The French Killed 250 Africans. MARSEILLES, Jan. 19.-The steamer Thibet, from the west coast of Africa, reports that on Dec. 20 a force of two thonsand Dahomians made an attack upon Kotonon. The French garrison made s gallant defense, and the fighting lasted for three hours. Finally the French garrison made sorties, and the attacking party fled. leaving 15) of their dead on the field. The French loss was three killed and ten wounded.

Rudyard Kipling Married. LONDON, Jan. 19 .- Rudyard Kipling, the well-known story-writer, and Miss Balestier, sister of the young American novelist. Wolcott Balestier, who died recently. at Dresden, from typhoid fever, were married vesterday. The marriage, which was a very quiet one, owing to the death of Mr. Balestier, took place in All Souls' Church,

The Pope's Condition, ROME. Jan. 19.-It has just been announced that the Pope is suffering from an attack of influenza. The report has created considerable apprehension, owing to the extreme age of his Holiness, but Dr. Ceccarelli, his physician, says there is no immediate cause for anxiety.

Cable Notes. The Hungarian Finance Minister has announced that specie payments are about to

A snow-storm in Spain has put a stop to ailroad and telegraphic communication with France. Shocks of earthquake have been felt on the island of Zante and in various districts

of Peloponnesus. The Franktort Zeitung has been confiscated for publishing an immoral article on Gny De Maupassant, the famons French writer who recently became meane. A land agent named Perry, while driving to mass at Tulia, in County Clare, Ireland, was attacked by four armed men who shot him through the thighs and killed his

The death columns on the front page of the London Times, on Tuesday, contained the unprecedented number of 159 announcements. Twenty-four of these deaths are attributed to influenza, pneumonia or bron-

M. Ribot says regarding the casis of Touat and its acquisition by France, that the matter is one for the Algerian police and in no way concerned Morocco. M. Ribot announces that the French representative at Tangier has been instructed to land the crews of French war vessels if

NOT IN FAVOR OF ECONOMY

Democrats Have a Chance to Save Half a Million, but Vote Against It.

Annual Printing Bill Will Not Be Cut Down Because the Demagogues Are Opposed to Paying Money Out of Their Own Pockets.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The House put itself on record again to-day as against real economy by defeating by a large majority the printing bill, and then proceeded to show Mr. Springer they would not recognize him as the leader of the House. Its action towards Mr. Springer was so marked as to amount to a brutal discourtesy. It voted down his motion to adjourn, and two minutes atterward, when Mr. McCreary made the very same motion, it was adopted almost by acclamation.

The decision on the printing bill took up the entire day in the House. It was plainly shown that to adopt the bill meant a reduction of between \$400,000 and \$500,000 in the annual printing bill. Nevertheless, the bill was defeated, because, while it proved how the country could save half a million a year, it told every Congressman that he would hereafter have to pay out of his own pocket the freight for his household goods. It is a notorious custom of "economical" Democratic Congressmen to send home at the end of every session, under their franks, as "public documents," all their belongings. The fact that this bill provided for the appointment by the President of a superintendent of documents, who was to send out the documents himself, to the percons designated by the Congressman, was additional reason why some of the more partisan Democrats refused to vote for the bill, evidently preferring that the country should pay half a million a year more for useless printing than that some Republican should be appointed to a \$3,000 position. FEATURES OF THE DEBATE. During the discussion Mr. Johnstone of

South Carolinal said he opposed the bill on political grounds. He said he saw in its provisions a scheme to consolidate in the Republican party, through its control of the executive departments, absolute charge of the distribution of the political literature of the country. He thought the Democratic members of the committee had slept on their rights when they agreed to report the bill. It was open to another objection that by its joint power to appoint the proposed editor of the Congressional Record, the Senate would have the power to supervise the publication of the proceedings of the House. And, in the third place, Mr. Johnstone said the most obectionable thing about the bill was the appointment of the superintendent of the proposed bureau of distribution. He was to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and would be the representative of an adverse political power. To this official members of the House are invited to prefer their requests upon matters of public business, a condition of things which he did not think com-

Mr. Miller of Wisconsin said this bill presented an opportunity for practicing that economy for which the majority of the House was elected. The bill was an important measure and he thought that when members fully consider it they will find it to be such a measure as they can cheerfully support. He moved that further discussion be postponed for a week. The motion was withdrawn, while Mr. Richardson further explained the provisions of the bill which had been attacked. After further desultory debate Mr.

O'Neill moved to lay the bill on the table. This was agreed to, on a division of the House—105 to 53. The yeas and nays were demanded, however. While the roll was being called Mr. Owens of Ohio suggested that the Clerk

was calling the names too rapidly. He desired to vote "yea," but the clerk was too The Speaker pro tem .- Debate is not in order. If the gentleman desires to make a point of order the Chair will hear it. Mr. Owens-I am not debating. I am merely making a suggestion, which I have

a perfect right to make. The Clerk-Mr. Owens. No response, and there was none until a member called Mr. Owens's attention to the fact that his opportunity to vote "yea" had come, which he proceeded to do amid the smiles of the House. The vote on the motion to lay the bill on

the table resulted—yeas, 187; nays, 102—so the bill was laid aside for this Congress so far as the House is concerned. Mr. O'Neill made the routine motion to reconsider the vote and lay the motion on the table, which "clinches" the action for the session. On that Mr. Miller of Wiscon-

sin, a friend of the bill, demanded a vote by yeas and nava. Pending that Mr. Springer moved that the House adjourn. A division of the House resulted-yeas, 89; nays, 112. The House thereby refused to adjourn, the announcement being received with laughter by the Mr. Miller's demand for the yeas and nays was refused, and then Mr. O'Neill's motion

Points from Scnate Proceedings. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The first paper presented in the Senate to-day was a report from the Secretary of State, in reply to a Senate resolution, as to the Mexican awards under the convention of 1868. Secretary Blaine's report gives the full amount of the awards as \$3,865,000, all of which had been paid by Mexico in fourteen annual installments, in perfect accordance with the terms of the convention.

Mr. Stanford gave notice that he would. next Tuesday, submit some remarks to the Senate on his bill to increase the circulat-The enrolled House bill fixing the times of sessions of the United States courts in the Northern district of lows was signed by the Vice-president, and is the first act of the present session to go to the President for his approval.

The Old Holman Rules Will Govern. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- It is now known that there will be only a few changes made in the rules of the Fiftieth Congress. The modified Holman rules of the Forty-eighth Congress, under which legislation was permitted on appropriation bills when germane and in the line of retrenchment in expenditures, will be readopted. A rule will also be added limiting to one hour the calls of States on Mondays for the introduction of bills, the object being to prevent filibustering on suspension days by wasting time in the introduction and reading of long bills. It is also likely, although this has not yet been absolutely decided upon, that a rule will be framed to prevent prolonged filibustering by enabling the House to bring to a vote any measure on which it desires to close debate. This rule will probably give the rules committee authority to bring in a special order fixing a time at which debate on any specific measure shall cease, the approval of the order by the House, of course, being necessary.

SAILS SET AND ABANDONED.

Wandering Ship Seen at Sea Whose Crew Is Supposed to Have Died of Fever. NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- The bark Columbo arrived to-day, and reported that while off Bermuda she passed the bark Hutchins Brothers, with all sails set and abandoned. The last - named bark left Pernambuco for and it was thought that an epidemic of yellow fever, contracted at the Brazilian port, broke out among the officers and crew during the voyage and destroyed all on The Hutchins Brothers is a menace to navigation.

Movements of Steamers. RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 19 .- The steamer Vigilancia sailed hence for New York Jan. 18. NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- Arrived: State of Nebraska, from Glasgow; Friedland, from

LONDON, Jan. 19. - Sighted: Imperial Prince, from New York; British Empire, from Boston.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FORTY-FOUR BELOW ZERO

The Mercary in All Sections Shows the Coldest Weather for the Year.

Southern States Visited by the Blizzard, Which It Is Thought Will Retard Fruit and Give an Enormous Crop This Year.

Sr. PAUL, Jan. 19 .- Last night was the coldest in this city since February of last year, and, with that exception, the coldest since the memorable 21st of January, when the thermometer reached 41° below. The lowest point reached last night, according to the official register of the weather bureau, was 250 below. Reports from outside points show stupendous variations in temperature, clearly indicating the approach of a warm spell. At Minnedossa, Man., the minimum last night was 44° below, while at 7 o'clock this morning it was only 14°, showing a rise of 20° during the small hours of the morning. At Pierre, S. D., the transition was still more abrupt, 140 below being registered there very early this morning, and showing a rise of 40°. At Huron the lowest point reached was 34°, and at 7 o'clock it was 26° below. As seen above, the same hour at Pierre it | GRAND OPERA - HOUSE was 26° above, thus making a difference of 520 in temperature in a distance considerably less than 150 miles. This shows the warm wave to be approaching both from the west

and the northwest, but particularly from In this State variations have not been equally so marked. At Moorhead a minimum of 380 was reached, while at 7 o'clock was the minimum at 7 o'clock. LaCrosse, Wis., was 28° at 7 o'clock. During the night the cold wave was central over this State, but it rapidly passed away to the east, and to-night will witness a marked reduction in temperature, followed probably by a few days of mild weather. Blizzard in the South.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 19 .- The weather throughout Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee for the past few days has been cold and disagreeable, and still colder weather is predicted for to-night. It is the coldest known in this vicinity for years. In north Louisiana all the smaller streams and lakes have been frozen, and steamboats all along the Mississippi in the States named have great difficulty in handling freight because of sleet and ice. Country roads are almost impassable. A heavy fruit crop is predicted in consequence of retarded development of buds, and agriculturists generally regard the long freeze as favorable to future crops.

A dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says: The blizzard continued with unabated fury until daylight this morning. A great many people remained up all night feeding their fires and keeping those about them from freezing. Thermometers differ so there is a difficulty in determining the lowest point reached. G. A. Henloe, who reports for the government, says his instrument registered 10° below zero. Many private houses say theirs did not go so low, but all are agreed it was the worst weather ever recorded in the history of Texas. The dispatches from the cattle ranches to-day are very gloomy. It is thought by many proprictors that the loss will foot up at least \$1,000.000. The weather is now moderating and there may be a thaw to-morrow.

Fourteen Inches of Snow. St. Louis, Jan. 19 .- Fourteen inches of snow is the record for this locality. As soon as the snow stopped falling late last night the mercury began to drop and it is now hovering about the zero mark. All trains from the west and east were padly delayed this morning, and the Air-line had to abandon its east-bound train from Louisville last night, owning to drifts. Reports from many points in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas state that blinding snow-storms have raged for the last twenty-four hours and that all business is at a standstill. Dispatches from Texas say that the rainstorm of Monday morning turned into sleet during the day and that live stock is sufferweathernow prevailing, everything being coated with ice. In this city the poor are having a sad experience, but many contributions of money, clothing and fuel have been made and a systematic distribution of these is being made.

Coldest Ever S now in Kansas. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 19.-This was the coldest morning in Kansas City that the oldest inhabitant remembers. The thermometer in the signal station made it 180 below, while others sheltered locations registered the way from 200 to all below. There was no wind, and the cold was of the kind that did its work before its victim hal any idea that it was very cold. It was somewhat warmer at noon, and the thermometer registered only 100 below. Reports from Atchison and elsewhere indicate the coldest weather ever known in Kansas. Some points report 200 below and others 30°.

Cattle Drowned While Seeking Water. FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 19 - Private advices from the Cherokee Nation say the streams and pools are frozen over. Cattle are drowned by venturing too far on the ace in search of water, Winfield Scott having lost four hundred in Arkansas river in

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the thirty-six hours ending 8 A. M., Jan. 21, 1893 -Slightly warmer; fair weather; still warmer on Thursday.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Generally fair; warmer; winds becoming south.

For Ohio-Fair till Thursday; warmer by Wednesday night; variable winds.

Local Weather Report,

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prc. 7 A.M. 30.20 12 81 N'east. Cloudy. 0.14 7 P.M. 30.29 13 86 N'east. Cloudless 0.00 Maximum temperature, 18; minimum temper The tollowing is a comparative statement the temperature and precipitation on Jan. 19:

General Weather Conditions. TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 8 P. M. PRESSURE-The storm area is still visible on the Atlantic coast, moving slowly northeastward; that in the Northwest is moving slowly eastward; the high area between them, much dimished in pressure, and with increasing temperature, moved south with its center to Texas and Arkansas.

TEMPERATURE-Higher temperature prevails: the cold current extends southward. with zero and colder to Iowa, with 100 and lower to Okiahoms, western Arkansas, Missouri. Illinois, Michigan and the lower

ENGLISH'S | Extra

Two performances only, by THE GREAT ACTRESS.

January 22 ODETTE

AMILLE Saturday Matinee PRICES—Matinee: Orchestra Circle, \$1; Orchestra and Dress Circle, 75c; Balcony, 25c. Night: All Lower Floor, \$1.25; Balcony, reserved, 75c; Admission, 25c, 50c and 75c.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ENGLISH'S-TWICE

Matinee this Afternoon, To-night and To-morrow Night, GREAT AMERICAN MELODRAMA

With a great cast and elaborate scenery.

PRICES-15c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Matineo

TO-MOBBOW NIGHT. MAX O'RELL (MR. PAUL BLOUET,)

America, As Seen Through French Spectacles Reserved Seats, 50 cents, to all parts of the house Seats on sale this morning.

PROPYLÆUM HALL. Architectural: Exhibit. __ JANUARY 19, 20 AND 21, 1892. ___ and Evening. Admission, 25 Cents. Day and Evening.

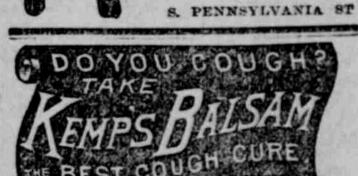
FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION diana State Poultry Association

Poultry, Dogs, Pigeons, Pet Stock and Birds. TOMLINSON HALL, Open Day and Evening. Admission, - 25c

Children. - - 10c



75 and 77



cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, influenza ng Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Fold by dealers ever, where. Large bottles, 50c and \$1. CTATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE HAS

INDEBTEDNESS.

O. H. HASSELMAN, President V. A. VESTAL Secretary and Treasurer.
R. W. LOWRY.
MILTON ABRAM. Directors. GEO. E. MARVIN. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of January, 1892. SMITH KING, Notary Public.

lina southward; 600 and above from South Carolina southward. PRECIPITATION-Light snow has fallen rom South Dakota northward, and from West Virginia and Virginia northward; rains from southern Tennessee and North Carolina southward; heavy rain fell at Charlotte, N. C., 1.08 inch.

THE WELLS DRIED UP.

Waters of Lake Michigan Retreat 100 Feet, Leaving Traverse City in Durkness.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Jan. 19 .- A curious phenomenon was observed here last night. At a few minutes before 8 o'clock the wells at the water-works and the electric-light plants gave out simultaneously. Upon investigation the lake shore was found entirely bare for fully one hundred feet from its usual line. Steamboat docks were high and dry on the sandy beach and the waters had fallen just six and a half feet, as though an earthquake shock or great tidal wave had swept them from the bay For fully an hour the city was in total darkness, and many people assembled at the beach and upon the docks to view the curious freak of the waves. The waters rushed back with terrific force and in a mighty wave as rapidly as they must have disappeared. Once before this fall the water in the bay fell five and a half feet in two days, but last night's sudden fall discounts any record. As no strong breeze was blowing from off shore, the

mystery seems the more inexplicable. The Agawam Manufacturing Company's mill at Springfield, Mass., which has been idle for some time, has been sold and will be started up at once. The new company makes underwear and will employ four